

THE HERALD FORUM

the thought of their gains keeps from mind all idea of the corpses in those wrecks waving in the lower currents of the lakes.

But how about thrice of the scoundrel who do not go down? Worse lives are theirs than those of the befalling honest dogs. On the railway line boats thrice men who do the hardest work and serve the longest hours—thn deck heads—get \$12 a month. They are paid off at the end of the month, and though they are of inferiority, and though they often work eighteen, twenty and twenty-four hours at a stretch, this servitude but brings them contempt, even from the men who go six hours on duty and six hours are whether in port or at sea.

I have known a case where deckhands on entering port in the evening, after being on duty all day, have been required to attend to unloading from 60,000 to 70,000 bushels of wheat at the elevator, going thence to take on a cargo of coal, leaving port next morning and having to work six hours longer and still passing the coal, before being allowed to sleep! And such is life as they get paid in filth and dirt. Is it any wonder, some of you?

different this would all be if this isks transportation was carried on for the equal benefit of all the people and under public control! Larger and safer roads

sent to the "bone yard," and bosta would be manned with sufficient crews. It "is up to the voter" to bring in this better system. Everybody needs the change.

the seafaring class.

George Russell

"Agitators and Demagogues" Vindicated

on a lecture tour. At Baker City he gave a newspaper reporter the following

The disclosures made in the last few days in the anthracite coal regions before the American people show these conditions in their true light. Hitherto the men who have attempted to

As late as 1870 the wages of the anthracite miner was about \$6 per day. It averaged less than \$1 per day.

"It does not matter what the decree of the commission may be there will be no material improvement in the condition

these great storehouses of Nature containing the fuel supply of the people are

operated purely for their private prosperity. If there is any increase in wages it will be added to the cost of production, that is to say, the living expenses of the

be no better off than before, as the increased wage will be absorbed in the increased cost of living.

grent industrial contest will be the educational effect it has had as well as the tendency to open the eyes of the people to the true state of affairs in this industrial Siberia.

Upon the whole the outlook for the future of our country is exceeding bright since the very tendency of industrial and commercial evolution bring into increasing prominence the industrial and social

problems pressing upon us and upon whose just and intelligent solution depend the progress and civilization of the race."

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S and Pamphlets

SOCIALISM

Social Democratic Party.

- Milwaukee, Wis.

OUR LIST.

Modern Democracy and Evolution — Prof. Kirkup.

The greatest force in the social evolution of the present time, consists of the human beings who are most directly interested in it—the modern democracy. It is being educated and enlightened in the school and by the cheap press, and is being drilled in the national armies, by vast popular demonstrations, and by the electric struggles of the time. Thus it is becoming conscious of its own power, and able to use it. It is becoming conscious also of its own limitations, and is seeking to overcome them. The democracy which has grown up in the master force of the civilized world is still for the most part economically dependent on precarious wage labor. Having transformed the industrial process of concentration of industrial operations already referred to, it is entirely against the continuance or restoration of the old producer, worker or peasant proprietor. Such efforts at continuance or restoration are economically unsound and must fail. The economic transformation must be sought in the application of the principles of association to the large industry.

We are thus brought to the conclusion that the competitive system, with its wage labor as the lot of the vast majority of the people, is not a suitable and adequate form for the social development of the future. The competitive system has led to great commercial and industrial crises, which have scattered panic over the world, followed by long continued stagnation and depression.

Thus anarchy, waste and starvation have been its too frequent attendants, while the normal position of the workmen under it has been precarious and unworthy of free enlightened men. The supporters of the trusts maintain, with very good show of reason, that unregulated competition is harmful and may be ruinous to all concerned, and that only by mutual arrangement among the producers. But the system obviously involves the serious objection that the great industrial chiefs who organize and direct the trusts are thereby constituted supreme judges of their own interests and of the economic interests of the people. The leading articles of the combinations form a huge monopoly in so many of the leading articles of consumption, and establish an economic, social and political power, which may be a danger to American society. A while competition has been ruinous to the own interest of the trusts, and the now prevailing system of regulation by capitalism in its way out of the dilemma. A reasonable standard of living, the competent means of a normal development have been determined by the trusts, and a fairly definite exercise and of satisfaction for the affections associated with wife and children constitute the rational needs of the average man. The effect of the Socialistic theory on these points is to remove the vital interests of man from the range of competition and to place them on an ethical and scientific basis under social control. —Kirkup.

A Hamlin Garland Story. "Under the Lion's Paw."

There is no law against child labor. To see him in his coarse clothing, his huge boots, and his ragged cap, as he staggered with a pail of water from the well, or trudged in the cold and cheerless dawn into the frosty field behind his team, gave the city bred visitor sharp pang of sympathetic pain. Yet Hamlin loved his boy, and would have saved him from this if he could, but he could not.

By June the first year the result of such Herculean labor began to show on the farm. The boy had been a neighbor who had befriended him he had taken the farm for three years, with the privilege of renting or buying at the end of the term.

The harvest came, hounteous, glorious, but the winds came and blew it into tangles, and the rain matted it here and there close to the ground, increasing the work of gathering it. The boy was there, his arms aching, his hands raw, his face red with the weight of heavy bundles. Hamlin and his man toiled on. Almost every night after supper, when the hand of the clock pointed to the hour of the field, the boy would come in, his face in the light of the moon. Many a night he worked till his anxious wife came out at 10 o'clock to call him in to rest and lunch.

No slave in the Roman galleys could have toiled so faithfully and lived, for this man thought himself a free man, and that he was working for his wife and babe. When he sank into his bed with a deep groan of relief, too tired to change his grimy, dripping clothing, he felt that he was getting nearer and nearer to a home, and pushing the wolf of want a little farther from his door. It was the memory of his former homelessness, and the fear of its coming again, that spurred Timothy Haskins and Nettie, his wife, to such ferocious labor during that first year.

"M, yes; m, yes; first rate," said Butler, as his eye took in the neat garden, the pigeon and the well-filled harnyard. "You're getting quite a stock around you. Dwell on it?"

Haskins was showing Butler around the place. He had not seen it for a year, having spent the year in Washington and Boston with Ashley, his brother-in-law, who had been elected to Congress. "Yes, I've laid out a good deal of money during the last three years. I've paid out \$300 for fencing."

"I see," said Butler, while Haskins went on. "The kitchen there cost \$200; the barn to keep the wheels of the municipal machinery in motion, while they are each in debt, municipally, to the extent of \$86.82. On the other hand, the per capita valuation of each resident of the city was \$105.43—a decidedly safe margin of assets, when compared with the liability. The total value of property belonging directly to the city was \$908,490,731. The police department, about which there have been so many howls, cost each citizen but \$3.21, and this included the cost of police courts, jails, workhouses and reformatories."

The fire department cost \$1.32 per head, which was not a large expense considering the many millions of property that are protected. The schools cost \$5.51 per capita. This item might be doubled, to the great advantage of the working men's sons. A few hundred more schoolhouses could be occupied. Street lighting was done at an expense of 70 cents per capita for the year. No family could light its home for that amount! Other street expenditures cost \$2.07.—Wm. S. Waughy in Typographical Union.

Is Not a Quack Remedy. I recognize that Socialism is not a quack remedy for all the evils mankind is suffering from, nor that comes before the people heaping to be tried in order that the benefits to be derived from its use can be seen; but it is the political expression of an irresistible industrial force, that sounds a note of warning to the world. It sounds the death knell of the present system, and at the same time calls the next ruling class to arms to protect their interests in the time of danger. We Socialists do not advocate force, but sometimes fear it; for if the wheels of progress be stopped by the ignorance of the people, it will make a peaceful solution of the problem less likely; moreover, we want it or not, force must become the midwife of progress, and the world plunged into civil war more terrible than any that now hots the pages of history.

Should this happen, the very one responsible for it will hold up their hands in holy horror at its terrible effects, and attempt to lay the blame for it upon those who are the only people that have ever done anything to prevent the outbreak—the Socialists. We have tried, and are trying, to educate the people to a peaceful progression from capitalism to the co-operative commonwealth by the use of the ballot. Long have we pointed this out to the people; and to those who dare insist on sitting on the safety valve of stern economic necessity we, the Socialists, say that if you still persist in disobeying this natural law that knocks for recognition, let your blood be upon your own heads.—V. E. Walters.

Domestic Use for Electricity. Eward D. Wilton, a retired hardware dealer living at Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., has fitted his home with many electrical devices. His meals are cooked by electricity, his baby is rocked by electricity, his rooms are swept and dusted by electricity, his doors are opened and shut by electricity, his house and grounds are lighted by electricity, the opening and closing of his front gate are controlled by an electric button in the house, telephones are in all the rooms and con-

necting with his stable, where his horses are carried by electricity. There is an electric spanker to which the youngsters are at times introduced, and even the movements of a flock of pet pigeons belonging to one of the boys are controlled by electricity, for the doors of the pigeon house are opened and closed by a current, while electric motions exterminators guard the windows and doors. All the power is generated by an innocent looking windmill.—American Contractor.

Julian Hawthorne, the well-known novelist, contributes a story of the coal strike at the Wisconsin Socialist magazine. The well-known English Socialist, Conrad H. M. Hyndman, is also a contributor, and there is an abundance of interesting features, especially an article by the editor in which he tells of his experience with Senator Spooner during the recent Wisconsin campaign. It is an issue worth having.

The following is the national platform of the Socialist party of America. In national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government, and the Socialist purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more powerful tool of production, is owned by the capitalists and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them. Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-lacring uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage workers. The economic interest of the workers is to have the means of production and distribution under their control, and to have the product of their labor distributed according to their needs.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fought between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home. But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage workers, and the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican and other parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike the political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective power of capitalism, by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertyed classes. While we recognize the desirability of economic conditions tending to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism is a matter of the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices. In order to facilitate the attainment of this end, we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue therefrom to be used on the reduction of the taxes of the capitalist class, but the entire revenue to be applied, first, to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, and then to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.

2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor in proportion to the increasing facilities of production, to decrease the share of the capitalist class and to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor.

3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age, the revenue therefore to be derived from the government.

4. The inauguration of a system of public industries for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose, in order that the workers may receive the product of their toil.

5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.

6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.

7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents. But in making these demands as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and in the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we have the people in mind, and public ownership demands made by capitalist parties, which always result in perpetuating the capitalist system and the political compromise or defect of the Socialist revolution.

The law will sing another tune. "But I trusted your word."

"Never trust anybody, my friend. Besides I didn't promise not to do this thing. Why, man, don't look at me like that. Don't take me for a thief. It's the law. The regular thing. Everybody does it."

"I don't care if they do. It's stealing just the same. You take three thousand dollars of my money—the work of my hands and my wife's." He broke down at this point. He was not a strong man mentally. He could face hardship, ceaseless toil, but he could not face the cold and aneering face of Butler.

"But I don't take it," said Butler, coolly. "All you've got to do is to go on just as you've been doin', or give me \$1000 down, and a mortgage on 10 per cent on the place."

Haskins sat down blindly on a bundle of oats near by, and with staring eyes and drooping head went over the situation. He was under the lion's paw. He felt a horrible numbness in his heart and limbs. He was hid in a mist, and there was no path out.

Butler was again in the midst of the terrible toil of the last year. It was walking again in the rain and the mud behind his plow; he felt the dust and dirt of the threshing. Then he thought of his wife, how she had cheerfully cooked and baked, without holiday and without rest. "Well, what do you think of it?" inquired the cool, mocking, insinuating voice of Butler.

"I think you are a thief and a liar!" shouted Haskins, leaping up. "A black-hearted hound!" Butler's smile maddened him; with a sudden leap he caught the man in his hands, and whirled it in the air. "You'll never roll another man, damn ye!" he grated through his teeth, a look of pitiless ferocity in his accusing eyes.

Butler shrank and quivered, expecting the blow; stood, half hypnotized by the eyes of the man he had a moment before despised—a man transformed into an avenging demon. But in the deadly hush between the lift of the weapon and its fall there came a gush of faint, childish laughter, and then across the range of his vision, far away and dim, he saw the sun-bright head of his baby girl, as with the pretty tottering run of a 2-year-old, she moved across the grass of the doorway. His hands relaxed; the fork fell to the ground; his head lowered.

"Make out y' deed an' mortgage, an' git off a my land, an' don't ye never cross my line again; if y' do, I'll kill y'."

Butler backed away from the man in wild haste, and climbing into his buggy with trembling limbs, drove off down the road, leaving Haskins droved dumbly on the sunny pile of sheaves, his head sunk into his hands.

Thompson's January Dates. 4—Milwaukee, National hall. 5—Milwaukee, Sietel's hall. 6—Milwaukee, Kahn Freie Trnn hall. 7—Milwaukee, Palest hall. 8—Milwaukee, Binder's hall. 9—South Milwaukee, Vollmer's hall. 10—Milwaukee, Lincoln hall. 11—Milwaukee, Ethical hall. 12—Milwaukee, Meixner's hall. 13—Milwaukee, Young's hall. 14—Kiel, Reselburg's hall. 15—Hayton, Ecker's hall. 16—Stockbridge, rink. 17—Clinton, Turner hall. 18—Brillion, Opera House. 19, 20, 21—Whitewater. 22—Janesville. 23—Janesville, Socialist Club. 24—Racine. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30—Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls.

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What We Social Democrats Are After. The following is the national platform of the Socialist party of America. In national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government, and the Socialist purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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The Red Ribbon. A Dialogue by Josephine R. Cole. Boy and girl. Girl wears a red ribbon. Boy does not.

Boy—Good morning, Nellie. That is a pretty red ribbon you have on. Girl—That is my Socialist ribbon. Boy—Why, Nellie, are you a Socialist? Girl—Of course I am.

Boy—What is a Socialist? Girl—Why, a Socialist is a—Socialist, of course. My papa is a Socialist and my mama is a Socialist and I am a Socialist.

Boy—What does the red ribbon mean? Girl—The red ribbon means that all the men in the world have the same kind of blood, the same color, red, the color of this ribbon.

Boy—Why, that seems funny. Do you mean that the negro, with black skin and woolly hair, has blood the same color as mine? Girl—Yes, just the same color as yours and mine, red.

Boy—Why does it not make his skin the same color, then? Girl—I do not know about that, but I know it is true, for once I saw a negro boy cut his finger and when the blood dropped on the floor it was the same kind of blood. (Points to ribbon.)

Boy—Then do you suppose the Indians and the Chinamen and the Esquimaux and all the different nationalities have red blood, too? Girl—Yes, everybody in the world, every man and woman, and that is what

this stands for, to show that all men and women in the world are one race—the human race, we call it. Boy—Who told you that, Nellie? Girl—My papa. Doesn't your papa tell you so?

Boy—I guess he forgot to tell me. (Comes a little nearer the girl.) I think that ribbon is a pretty color. Girl—If you would like a piece, I have one in my pocket you can have. (Pins it on his jacket.) Now you are a Socialist, too. When we grow up we will both vote for Socialism.

Boy—Why, you can't vote, you're a girl. Only the men vote. Girl—Well, when I am grown up the women will vote too. Boy—How do you know that? Girl—Because my mama says so.

State Executive Board. The State Executive Board met December 21, with all the resident members present except Dr. H. C. Berger and Howard Tuttle.

The resignation of J. Doerfler, Jr., as literary agent, was presented, and W. R. Gaylord was appointed to this office, subject to referendum vote. In view of the fact of non-attendance of members, the secretary was instructed to send a communication to each member in regard to this matter.

Charters were granted to Fond du Lac, Plainfield, Town of Milwaukee, 18 at Milwaukee, and 2 of Sheboygan. Bills were granted to secretary for postage for \$5.35, to J. H. Huggins for printing for \$25.30 and to R. S. Sallied for German books for \$10.00. E. H. Thomas, Secy.

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